MR. RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

INTERNAL TAXES REPEALED, A BIGGER PREE LIST, LOWER DUILES.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Mr. Randall has completed his tariff bill, and will introduce it in the House to-morrow. In explanation of its terms and scope he makes this statement: "The bill repeals the entire internal tax on tobacco and on fruit brandles. It also repeals

the license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, leaving these, as recommended by Jef-ferson, so that 'the State authorities might adopt them.'. It makes alcohol used in the arts free, and reduces the tax on whiskey to 50 sents per gallon.
"On the tariff the bill is a careful and com-

olete revision of the whole tariff system. It sarries to the free list a large number of articles how paying duties, and which?enter into con-sumption, either as raw material or otherwise, and in the production of which there is no infurious competition between this and other countries.

"In the revision of the tariff the aim has been intelligently to apply consistent principles to all branches of industry; and in so doing our industrial system has been considered as a whole, and differing from other industrial systems in the important fact that the labor in this country receives a larger share of the anand products of labor and capital combined an in any other country. This important ad-antage to the labor interests of the United tates the bill aims to preserve throughout. hile at the same time, 'in fairness to all inerests, as stated in the Chicago platform, 'to educe and equalize' the duties on imports, "The principles applied to the revision of the

est of producing commodities in this and ther countries where there are no climatic or ther natural causes why they cannot be pro-tuced abundantly in this country, has been tudied and everywhere adhered to as the ardinal principle to be enforced in any re-ision of the tariff. In such a scheme all in-lustries, of course, should stand on an equal ustries, or course, should stand on an equal octing, and in no instance should the powers of Government be used to elevate one above mother. In other words, our industrial sys-em must be considered as a whole, in which

ept constantly in view, and that is that the ine which marks the difference in cost of pro-using commodities here and abroad—in other words, the line of fair competition—is always and necessarily above the point of maximum revenue. Consequently to reduce the duties on any commodity below the line of difference in

cost, which, as stated, is the line of even competition, until the line of maximum revenue is
passed, necessarily increases the revenues. On
the contrary, to raise duties from the line of
maximum revenue, by lessening importations,
reduces the revenues. This principle has been
topt in view throughout the bill in the adjustneat of duties.

"To determine just where the line of differnce in cost falls, is of course in many intances difficult, but it may be safely assumed,
then importations in any line of commodities
are large and increasing, and no good reasen
spears why the things dunnot as well be prouced here, that such duties are below the
ost line, and that the advantage is with the
ordigs producer. If production in the same
ine is diminished, or suspended altogether in
this country, it becomes proof positive that the
advantage is too great so be overcome without
a readjustment of duties. In such cases—embracing, however, but a few articles—there has
been no healtshow, in prevaring this bill, to
raise duties go as to permit these industries to
take thir place abrease with others in the
country."

"Note: The commodities in the
"Where importations are light and increasing

take their place abreast with others in the country.

"Nakere importations are light and increasing it may consistently be assumed that the duties are quite high enough, and in many cases may be safely reduced; and in case the industry is of such a nature as to permit trusts and combinations of any kind to raise prices above the level of prices or profits in other industries, than it becomes important that the cost line should be closely adhered to; and that has been the aim in this bill in the industries where trusts or combinations are supposed to have such power. It is less important, of course, to apply this rule rigidly where prices are regulated through free competition in such case. Under well-known economic principles, the tendency is always to a general evel in profits, wages, and prices in any industrial system. In working out the details of the bill under these principles, the aim has leen to pare closely and adjust carefully the different schedules, with the object always in view to lower duties wherever possible and reduce the revenues, being careful at the same

view to lower duties wherever possible and reduce the revenues, being careful at the same time to hurt no established industry.

The estimated reductions under this bill will be: On internal taxation repealed, \$70,000,000, and en tariff schedules, \$25,000,000.

The bill is the result of great labor and industry, and is framed after the fullestinguity and conference with those directly interested. The rates will not suit many of those engaged in manufactures, but are deemed fair, and a preper response to the demand for reduced rates in our tariff laws."

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The measure is entitled "A bill to reduce and aqualize duties on imports, to reduce internal revenue taxes, and for other purposes," and recorded as follows:

That ail laws in force whereby farmers and coducers of tobacco are restricted in the sale aid disposition of the same, and all laws and uts of laws so far as the same relate to the ternal revenue taxes herein specified, be and at esame are hereby repealed to take effect on the lat day of July, 1888, namely: The taxes on manufactured tobacco, and figurettes, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in east tobacco, retail dealers in east tobacco, retail dealers, and edgers, and and acturers of soulf and of olgars. Frowided, That on all original and of olgars: Provided, That on all original and unbroken factory sackages of moking and manufacturer dobacco, and snuff, olgars, cheroots, and cigarstetes, held by manufacturers, factors, jobber, dealers, of cealers at the time such repeal shall go into effect, upon which the tax has been paid, here shall be a rebate in favor of said manufacturer, factor, jobber, dealer, or other owner of said tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarstes to the full amount and extent of the x so paid thereon; but the same shall not apy in any case where the claim has not been seented within ninety days following the tee when such repeal shall take effect; and claim shall be allowed for a less amount an \$5; and any special tax stamp coverg taxes repealed by this act may be resemed for the portion of the special tax year expired at the time of the repeal, when the count claimed for such stamp shall not be set han \$5; and all sums required to satisfy alms under this act shall be paid out of any oney in the Treasury not otherwise approriated; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such rules and arrived to report to the fact shall be not presented from paid of the caparation of tobacco, anuff, cigars, checots, and the secretary of th

at whenever, after the 1st day of July, 1888, still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, or ether

distilling apparatus or other property is seized by an officer or sgent of the Internal Revenue Department for a violation of the internal revenue laws at the United Stabes, unless the said still, worm, or other stilling apparatus or property is of less value than \$30, the same shall not be destroyed by the officer or officers making such seizure, but the said still, stilling apparatus, &c. shall be taken into possession by the officer or officers aforesaid and removed to a place of safety and report thereof made, through the Collector, to the Diatrict Attorney of the district wherein such seizure is made, who shall take the necessary steps looking to a forfeiture of said property by the proper court of the said district having jurisdiction of such cases; and all necessary expenses incurred in the seizure, removal, forfeiture, and sale of said property shall be reimbursed to the officer or officers or other person or persons entitled thereto, from the proceeds of the sale of the property adjudged forfeited as aforesaid. That all clauses of section 3.24 of the Kerlinder of the formal section of the sale of the property adjudged forfeited as aforesaid. That all clauses of section 3.24 of the Kerlinder of the repeal of the sale and retail dealers in malt liquors, are hereby repealed, to take effect on the ist day of July, 1838: Provided, That there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate for the amount of such special taxes as shall have been paid for so much of the ourrent year as will not expire until affor the date of such repeal; but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim is less than \$5 or has not been ascertained or presented within innety days following the date of the repeal.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall grant permission to any firm, individual, or corporation to withdraw from bond alcohol or not personal to a specifical personal said and the provided of the secretary of the freezing personal said of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary

changes in chemicals and their products.

Schedule A of the bill comes next. It covers chemicals and their compounds. The most important changes in this section are as follows:
Alceholic perfumers, \$2 per gailon and 25 per cent. ad valorem (now \$3 and 30 per cent.); borax, redned, 3 cents per pound (now \$); coment—Roman, Pertland, and other hydraulic coments—6 cents per hundred psunds in packagas; other cements. 20 per cent. ad valorem; chalk, prepared, I cent per pound, all others 20 per cent ad valorem; claik, prepared, I cent per pound, all others 20 per cent ad valorem; chalk, prepared, I cent per pound, all others 20 per cent ad valorem; claik, prepared, I cent per pound, claik prepared, I cent per pound (now \$6); medicals, and the per cent ad valorem; camphor, 4 cents per pound (now \$6); description and 15 per cent ad valorem (now \$6); description and 15 per cent ad valorem (now \$6); and the kinds of cents (now ranging from 50 cents to \$5); logwood, extracts, I cent per pound (now 10) per cent ad valorem); gistatine, glue, &c., 20 per cent ad valorem (now 30; giycerine, unrefined, lig cents per pound, carmine 10 cents (now uniform at 10 per cent ad valorem); linseed oil 20 cents, cottopseed oil 15 cents per gailon (now 25); caster oil 40 cents per gailon (now \$6); opium, extracts and tinctures, unchanged at 40 per cent ad valorem (now 20) per ton; potash, b) carbonate, ly cents per pound (now 10); son, bcents per gailon (now 20); certs per pound (now 20) per cent ad valorem (now 30 p CHANGES IN CHEMICALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Bohedule B covers earthonware and glass-ware, and the principal changes are as follows:
Common brown earthonware, 20 per cent. ad valorem (now 25): china, porcelain, &c., decorated, 50 per cent ad valorem (now 25): china, porcelain, &c., decorated, 50 per cent ad valorem (now 20): tiles, not giased or ornamented, 20 per cent. ad valorem (now 20and 35 respectively): fint glass, bottles and ware, 1½ cents per B. (now 40 per cent. ad valorem (now 40): unpolished cylinder, crent ad valorem); out, stained or ornamented glass 40 per cent. ad valorem; (now 45): unpolished cylinder, crown and window glass, from 1½ to 2½c, per B., according to size (now 1½ to 5½c.); fluted or rough plate glass, below 10x21 inches, 10. per square foot (now 75c.) per 100 square feet), the same when above and not exceeding 24x00 inches, 2½c, per square foot (now 20c.), all above, 2½c, per square foot (now 40c.); silvered glass, above 24x00 inches, 55c, per square foot (now 60c.).

A new provision imposes an additional duty

2% cents (now 3% cents); from ore, 75 cents per ton, as at present. But a new provision is added forbidding deductions in dufy on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith; chromate of iron or chromic ore, 15 per cent, ad valorem.

Pig iron is unchanged at S-10 of a cent per pound. The following are the main provisions relating to manufactured iron and steel:

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than once inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thiols, eight, ienths of I cent per pound; comprising flats less than three-eighths of one inch and not refourths of one inch aquare, nine-tenths of I cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch linek, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens than three-fourths of one inch and not less than sevens and the form of one inch in diameter, I i-liv cents per bound; round from it is not of one inch in diameter, I i-liv cents per bound; and a seven of the form of less per pound; round if ye cents of less than iron in bars and more advanced than pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be rounded to the pip iron, except castings, shall be respected to this pip iron, except castings, shall be respected to the pip iron, except castings, shall be respected to the pip iron, except castings, shall be respected to the pip iron, except data t

cents, 10 cents, and 12 cents); beams, angles, columns, and building forms, 13-10 cents per pound (now 150).

STEEL AND IRON AND STEEL RODS AND WIRES. Here are the provisions of the bill relating to steel and to from and steel rods and wire:

Steel inpots, cogred ingots, blooms, and slabs by whatever process made; steel die blocks, or blanks; billets, and bars and tapered or beveled bars; bands, acops, and slrips; isteamer crank and other shafts; wrist or crank and cities; isteamer crank and other shafts; wrist or crank plus; combecting rods and pisten rods; presend sheared, or stamped shapes or blanks of sheet er plats steel, or camped shapes or blanks of sheet er plats steel, or camped shapes or blanks of sheet er plats steel, or camped shapes or blanks of sheet er plats steel, or camped shapes or combetting for steel tools; and charged considering all of the above, valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; values above one cent and not above 4 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 6 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 28-10 cents per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound; valued above 6 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound; valued above 6 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound; valued above 6 cents and not above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound; remained by the per pound; the per pound; the per pound in addition to the archany process of best rolling or hammering, there shall be paid % of one cent per pound in addition to the archany process of best poil STREL AND IRON AND STREEL BODS AND WIRES.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

Schedule D.—Timber further advanced than hewn.
squared, or sided only, 15 per centum ad valorem. (The
present tariff fixes a 20 per cent. duty on timber hewn
and squared, and for spars and wharves, and a duty of
one cent per cubic foot for timber squared or sided and
not enumerated). Sawed boards, 60 cents per 1,(80)
where they are tongued and grooved in addition to the
duty for planed and finished only; palings and pickets,
15 per cent. ad valorem (now 20); casks, barrels, and
shooks, 20 per cent. ad valorem (now 30).

Sawed boards, plank, deaks, and blocks, or posts of
malogany, rosewood, satinwood, granadilis, or other
cabinet wood, 50 per 1,(50) feet board measure (a new
provision).

cabinet wood, so per 1,000 sees on a man provision;
Veneering and brier rost or brier wood and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into forms or shapes suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 20 per centum ad valerem.

8UGAB, MOLASSES, AND TOBACCO. BUGAB, MOLASSES, AND TOBACCO.

There are no changes made in the present sugar schedule (E), except a new provision requiring sugar drainings or sweepings, to pay duty as sugar or molasses, according to test; an increase of the duty on confectionery not enumerated from 10 to 15 cents per pound; and the addition of a section imposing a tariff of one cent a pound on glucose or grape sugar. In Schedule F, relating to tobacco, the following changes are made:

Leaf wrappers, unstemmed, 60 cents; stemmed, 80 cents per pound (now 75 cents and \$1); unmanufactured tobacce and stemmed tobacco not enumerated, 30 cents per peuad (now 40).

PROVISIONS PRINTER AND LIVE ANNALS

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, AND LIVE ANIMALS.

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, AND LIVE ANIMALS.

Schedule G-Horses and mules, \$10 per head; cattle, \$4: hogs and sheep, 40 cents; other live animals 30 per cent, the present duty 20 per cent, on all animals; chicory, from \$6 cent to \$25 cents per pound (a new item).

A slight increase is made in oranges in bulk, which are placed at \$1.75 per 1,000 instead of at \$1.60, as at present.

Heap, \$6 cents a pound (now \$1; milk, preserved, 2 cents a pound (now 20 per cent, ad valorem); almonds, \$6 cents a pound (now 20 per cent, ad valorem); almonds, \$6 cents a pound (now 20 per cent, ad valorem); almonds, \$6 cents a pound (now 20 per cent, ad valorem); almonds, \$6 cents a pound (now 20 per cent, ad valorem); sat in the present of the

cording to size new 114 to 234c.); fluted or rough plate glass, below 1821 inches, 1c. per square foot (now 70c.) and above, 234c. per square foot (now 70c.) all above, 234c. per square foot (now 80c.).

A new provision imposes an additional duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem on plate glass beve 618d, etched or decorated.

Schedule C relates to metals, and the chief changes are as fellows:

Antimony, 34 of a cent per pound (now 10 per cent, ad valorem; copper ores, 14 cents in sach pound of the chief changes are as fellows:

Antimony, 34 of a cent per pound (now 10 per cent, ad valorem; copper ores, 14 cents in sach pound of the chief changes are as fellows:

Antimony, 34 of a cent per pound (now 10 per cent, ad valorem; copper ores, 14 cents in sach pound of the chief changes are as fellows:

Antimony, 34 of a cent per pound (now 10 per cent, ad valorem; copper ores, 14 cents in sach pound of the chief changes are as fellows:

Antimony, 34 of a cent per pound (now 10 per cent, ad valorem) (now 36); cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50); cotton spool thread, 63c cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50); cotton spool thread, 63c cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50); cotton spool thread, 63c cents a dozen (now 7 cents), and a corresponding difference on spools containing more than 100 yards. In the case of dividence the duty is made 80 cents of 32 cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50); cotton spool thread, 63c cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50); cotton spool thread, 63c cents per pound (now 40 cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; cents); over 31, 30 per cent, ad valorem (now 50; c dred, stained, or printed cotton cloths, not more than 100 threads to the inch, the bill reduces the duty from 4½ to 3½ cents per yard. There is also a provision that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square linch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 5 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 6 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 8 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

In the case of cottons between 100 to 200 threads to the square inch, not bleached, the duty is fixed at 2½ cents per square yard (now 3 cents); bleached, 3½ (now 4 cents); dyed and stained, 4½ (now 5 cents). It is also provided that all these cottons shall pay a duty of 35 per cent, ad valorem (now 40).

Cotton exceeding 200 threads, not bleached, 4½ (now 5); dyed, 5½ (now 6). Ad valorem duty is to be 35 per cent, instead of the present 40.

Stockings, hose, and half hose, fashioned wholly or in part by knitting machines or hand, not exceeding \$2.50 a dozen in value, are put at 50 cents per dozen and 20 per cent, ad valorem; valued at between \$2.50 and \$4.60 cents per dozen and 25 per cent, ad valorem. Above \$4.40 per cent, advalorem (the present duty is uniform at 40 per cent, ad valorem, the present duty is uniform at 40 per cent, ad valorem.

The following are new sections in the cotton schedules:

On clothing, ready-mads, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other

chedules:

On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, made up or manufactured wholly er in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. 40 per cent ad valorem: collars and cults for men, women, or children's wear, made from cloth composed of linen or cotton or both, and not embroidered in any manner, 50 cents per dozen pieces and 25 per cent ad valorem: editing, embroidered, or nembercially as Hamburg editing, embroidered, or intermediating, embroidered, and of the provident of the provident of the providence of

FLAX, HEMP, AND LIEE GOODS.

In schedule J, relating to flax, hemp, and like goods, the first change of note is in hemp, which is reduced from \$25 to \$20 per ton. Other changes are:

Flax and hemp yarna 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem (now 35); jute yarna, 1 1-10 cent per pound (now 35 per cent. ad valorem; cables and cordage, tarred and untarred, 2½ cents per pound flow 35 per cent. ad valorem; cables and cordage, tarred and untarred, 2½ cents per pound flow you have you 2½ cents a 1½ cents per pound flow 35 per cent. ad valorem; cables and 40 per cent. ad valorem; bags for grain flour, £c., valued at 6 cents per pound flow 30 and 40 per cent. ad valorem; bags for grain flour, £c., valued at 6 cents per pound, above 6 cents 30 per cent. ad valorem (now 40 per cent. ad valorem); gunny cloth, valued at 10 cents per pound (now 3 and 4 cents; old-loth fer floors; 6 cents per pound (now 3 and 4 cents; old-loth fer floors; 6 cents per pound (now 3 and 4 cents; old-loth fer floors; 6 cents per yard and 15 per cent ad valorem (now 40 per cent ad valorem).

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

wool and Manufactures of wool.

In Schedule K, which concerns wools and manufactures of wools, the present division into three classes is preserved. On classes 1 and 2 (clothing and combing wools) the present rates of duty are adopted. On wools of the third class (carpets and other similar wools) the duty is made uniform by the bill at 3 cents per pound, whereas it now ranges from 2% cents per pound for wool valued at 12 cents or less to 5 cents per pound on wool above that grade.

Ling waste, thread waste, yarn waste, top waste, and other similar products of wool are made dutiable at 30 cents per pound, which is a new provision; and it is also provided that nolls shall pay the same rate of duty as the wool from which they are made.

Woolen rags, shoddy, etc., are left untouched at 10 cents per pound, and, as a new provision; it is also required that wools advanced from the scoured state by carding or combing, and not otherwise provided for, shall pay addity of 30 cents per pound, and 15 per cent, advanced from the scoured state by carding or combing, and not otherwise provided for, shall pay addity of 30 cents per pound, and 15 per cent, advanced from the scoured state by carding or combing, and not otherwise provided for, shall pay addity of 35 cents per pound, and 40 per cent, advanced from the scoured state by carding or combing and to the present classification of woollen sloths. Shawis, &c. not enumerated, tegins with grades valued at 80 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem. The present classification in part of wool or hair of the great of the classification the bill provides the following:

Woolen and worsted cloths and shawis and all other manufactures cemposed wholy or in part of wool or hair of the great of their animals, not specially enumerated or provided for in this set, valued at not exceeding 60 cents per pound, and cents per pound and cents per pound, and cents p WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

The only change made in flannels, blankets, yarns, and knit goods is in the higher grades—valued at above 80 cents per pound—where the bill provides, in addition to the specific duty,

that there shall be imposed an additional duty of 85 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem. The rates under the present law are in addition to the specific duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem.

In the case of women's and children's dress goods, the present law provides a scale of duties ranging from 5 cents per yard for goods valued at 20 cents to 7 cents per yard and 40 per cent, ad valorem for, goods valued at more than 20 cents per yard. It is also provided that such goods weighing over 4 counces per yard shall pay a duty of 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem. The bill offers the following section as a substitute:

Women's and children's dress goods, lastings, Italian clotals bushing, and similar goods, composed wholly or in part of wost or hair of the goat or other animals valued at not exceeding is cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard, a cents per square yard, and 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at 16 cents and not exceeding 50 cents per square yard, a cents per square yard, a cents per square yard, and 35 per centum ad valorem; provided that all goods of 'he character enumerated in this paragraph weighing ever 4 cances per square yard shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent.

On ready-made clothing and wearing apparel not enumerated, the bill increases the duty from 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 45 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, and buttons of wool are made dutiable at 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

valorem.

The only change made in the duties on carpets is in the case of druggets and backings, where it is made 12 cents per yard and 30 per cent, ad valorem, instead of 15 cents and 30 per cent, ad valorem.

where it is made 12 cents per yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

BILK AND SILK GOODS.

The present schedule (L)—silks—provides a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on all silk goods, except parity manufactured silk threads and yarns and button silks. The bill establishes these classifications:

Goods in the piece, including ribbons (except knit goods, velveis, plushes, or either pile tabrics) weighing not less than one ennue ner more inhai eight ounces per square yard, containing less than 25 per centum and not less than 10 per centum in weight of silk. 75 cents per pound and 15 per centum and pound and 15 per centum the same containing less than 10 per centum in weight of silk. 16 black 15 silks than 10 per centum in the same containing less than 25 per centum and not less than 10 per centum in the same containing less than 25 per centum and not less than 25 per centum and not less than 25 per cent and valorem; the same containing so per centum or more in weight of silk. 81.50 per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem; the same containing 30 per centum or more in weight of silk, 81.50 per pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem.

All manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated arprovided for in this act, 62 per cent and valorem.

In ascertaining the percentage of silk onder this act, the weight of silk shall betaken as found in the goods.

Linder Schedule M. relating to books pages and the section of the

In ascertaining the percentage of silk under this act, the weight of all shall be taken as found in the goods.

BOOKS, PAPERS, AC.

Under Schedule M, relating to books, papers, &c., the bill includes in the 25 per cent, ad valorem duty imposed on books, printed matter, and engravings, all photographs not enumerated, and blank books, which are now dutiable at 20 per cent. Paper envelopes and other manufactures of paper are made 25 per cent, ad valorem where they now range from 15 to 25 per cent, and a new class is established of papers known as service-coated papers, cardboards photographic paper, and lithographic products, on which the duty is fixed at 30 per cent, all valorem. On paper hasgings, writing and drawing papers the bill proposes to reduce the duty from 25 to 20 per cent, ad valorem. On printing paper it is fixed at 1% cents per pound, instead of 15 per cent, ad valorem, and on playing cards at 50 per cent,, instead of 100 per cent, ad valorem.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES. SUNDRIES.

In Schedule N (sundries) a new class is created of braids, plaits, laces, and other material for ornamenting hats, composed of straw, grass, and horse hair, on which the duty is fixed at 15 percent, advalorem. Other changes are as follows:

THE FIRE LIST.

That on and after the 1st day of July, 1888, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: when imported, shall be exempt from duty;

Acida, arsenic, arsenous, carbolic, dichieribithic, hydrobeic, hydrochieric or muriatic, hydrofluroioniaric, casile, phosporic, prussic, phiethalic, stiete, salicylic, siphuric, and sulphurous. Acoulic—Agates, and sulphurous. Acoulic—Agates, and wire; alsamine, natural or artificial; amber, unmanufacined, or crude gum; ambergris; amino saits, or bydrochlorate of aniline.

Animals trought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any

il seventia secondance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, in Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, in Secretary of the Treasury which sectually owned by persons emigrating from forward to the purpose of such emigration to an interest to the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may greached.

Antimeny ore, crude sulphide of.

Antimeny ore, crude of the same did not instance of the crude of the same did not instance of the crude of the same did not instance of the crude of the same did not instance of the crude of the same did not instance of the crude o

tured. Fartes. Tashion plates, engraved en steel or copper or on wood colared or plate. Feathers and downs of all kinds crude and manufactured. Feldepar, Felt. adherer. For sheaking reseals, Fibrin. In all forms. Fish, fresh, except when troon or packed in learning the plate. Fish fee patt. Fish stein. Firm, Sints, and ground finiscence. Fossils. Fruit plants, irequical and sunt-repleat, except their fish. First, Sints, and ground finiscence. Fossils. Fruit plants, irequical and sunt-repleat, except their fish. First, sundressed. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in sny many.

Gambier. Utinger root, unground, and not preserved or candied. Glass better pleese, and old giasa, which cannot be cut for thee, and flooly to be remanufactured in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectrels, and eyegiasses, and suitable only for such use. Gold-beaters' mounds and gold-beaters' skins. Grasses and fibre, China giass isale or Tampico fibre, jute, jute buits, ramis, siasi grass, sum, and all other lextile grasses or foreous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or understanding the substances, unmanufactured or understanding the substances. The substances of the substance

ever of morphia; orange and lemon peed, not preserved, candled or otherwise prepared; orchil, or erobil liquid, made from the archilla weed; eres, of gold and silver; osmiom.

Fallantium; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses and pulp of grasses or of straw, fibres, rags (other than wool), wante, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, wante barging, old or refuse guinty bags or guinty cloth, and poplar or other strategy of the proper goods and effects of indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the Territories of the United States, provided that this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other large packages unusual among Indians; pepper, of all kinds, unground; personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries; pewier and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and catchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical educational, scientific, or literary purpleses, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Phosphates, crude or native. Pimento, unground Plants, trees shrubs, and seeks, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanio Hants, trees shrubs, and seeks, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanio Flatina, in ingots, bars sheets, and wire. Plantinum, inmanufactured, and vases, retorus, and other apparatus, vessels, and paris thereof composed of paintium, for chemical uses. Plumbago, Polishing stones, Potashi, crude, carbonate of, or "black salis," or fused; caushi, or the desired states of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, sulphate of, crude or unrefined, chlorate of and muriate of.

Professional books, implements, instruments, and tosis of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United State

Storax or styrax; straw, unmanufactured; strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontia, sugar of milk; suipbur, lac or precipitated, and sulping or brimstone, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; sweepings of all ver and gold.

Tall w: ame is not for use as starch; tar and pitch of wood, ten and ten piants; teasels; teeth, natural or unmanufactured; terra subs, terra, laponica; turpentic, venec; turlies; types old, and fit only to be remanufactured; terra, vanish, verdigris, or subsectate of copper.

Wafers, unmedicated, wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects into merchandise of persons arriving in the United States, but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in present comfort; and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, of or sale, provided, however, that all such wearing apparel and other persons if their journey and present comfort; and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for anie, provided, however, that all such wearing apparel and other personal effects as may have been once imported into the United States, and subjected to the payment of duty, and which may be deen countries by the persons returning therewith to the United States, at entilled to exemption from duty, upon their identity being established under cuch rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wealth of the result of the secretary of the Treasury of the production of American ar

spection by the proper officers of the custems.

Yams.

Laffer.

And besides the enumerations above, there are included in the free list these provisions:

That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the peried of two years, and is abandened by the owner thereof, any person who may rates such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandice recovered therefrom into the port marrest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, and the port marrest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, the port may be recovered therefrom into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be given in double the appraised value thereof to be with drawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is antherised and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawn in the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all sends to a period of time not more than also limiting all sends to a period of time not more than all the properties of the foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act may be imported in the same and the same population as the Secretary of the Freesury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be gald thereon, but vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one vear except up

the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the constwise trade of the United States.

All articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonnied warehouses free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Third States of the Secretary of the Secreta

pertained of provided for in this act a duty of to percentum and valored for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum and valored.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The next sections, Nos. 16, 17, and 18, prohibit the importation of obscene books, pictures, or images, or of instruments or drugs intended for immoral purposes, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Sections 19 and 20 prohibit the importation of neat cattle or neat cattle hides, except from countries as to which the Secretary of the Treasury officially declares that such importation will not tend to the introduction of contagious or infectious disease.

Sections 21 and 22 prohibit the importation of foreign made articles stamped or marked to simulate or represent articles of domestic production.

Sections 23 and 24 make it unlawful to import merchandise in any but American vessels or the vessels of the country of which such merchandise is the product, except in cases provided for by treaty; but it is declared that this shall not apply to countries which do not maintain similar prohibitions against vessels of the United States.

Section 25 imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem on all importations in other than United States researched to the internal tax.

Section 26 imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem on all importations in other than United States vessels, excepting where otherwise provided by treaty or act of Congress.

Section 27 provides that the importation of opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia and of epium prepared for smoking be prohibited, and provides for the seizure and destruction of opium of either kind unless the claimant thereto shall show that the same was lawfully imported.

Section 28 provides that unenumerated articles shall be based upon the wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country of export, including the value of the country of export, including the value of the country of export, including the value of the country of export, including the value

out payment of duty of baggage and personal effects of passengers in transit to foreign countries.

Section 34 declares that all importations shall be deemed the property of the person to whom they are addressed, but the holder of a bill of lading consigned to order and properly endorsed shall be deemed the consignee.

Section 35 provides for a drawback on exported articles, equal to the duty paid on the material of which it is made.

Section 36 authorizes a purchaser, consignee, or agent at the time when he shall verify his entry, and not afterward, to make such addition to the cost or value given in the invoice as in his opinion will raise the merchandise to the actual market value at the period of exportation; directs the Collector to appraise such merchandise; and if the appraised value exceeds by 10 per centum the entered value, then in addition to the duties imposed by law there shall be levied a 20 per cent, ad valorem duty on such appraised value.

Section 37 authorizes the withdrawal for conshall be levied a 20 per cent, ad valorem duty on such appraised value.

Section 37 authorizes the withdrawal for con-sumation of goods in bond within three years of importation upon payment of duty.

Section 38 requires that invoices shall be produced to the Consul of the Consular District whence the importation is made, and shall bear the declaration of the purchaser or manufacturer that the invoice is in all respects correct and true, and that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in the invoice. Section 39 makes the decision of the Collector or Naval Officer as to the rate of duty final, unless notice of dissatisfaction be given in writing within ten days, and also unless appeal be made to the Secretary of the Treasury withing thirty days.

Section 40 amends Section 3,012, Revised Statutes, by adding a provision that certain specified additions and declarations shall be appended to bills of particulars in appeal cases.

appended to bills of particulars in appeal cases.

Section 41 requires that all suits permitted by any law of the United States to be brought against a Collector to recover duties shall be begun only in the Circuit Court of the United States.

Section 42 makes a permanent indefinite appropriation for the repayment of overnaid or illegally exacted duties, with interest not exceeding 4 per cent. (excepting judgments in charges and commission suits), and directs the Secretary to make such repayments.

Section 43 prevents any allowance for any damages to any merchandise, but permits the importer to abandon the same to the Government.

damages to any merchandise, but permits the importer to abandon the same to the Government.

Sections 44, 45, and 46 fix penalties of fine and imprisonment for bribery, accepting bribes, or smuggling.

Section 47 provides that merchandise in bond on the day this act takes effect shall be subject to no other duties than those imposed thereby, and authorizes a refund of the difference if greater duties have already been paid on such merchandise.

Section 48 (and last) repeals Sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Internal Revenue law of March 3, 1883; Section 12 of the Customs act of June 22, 1874; Sections 2, 499, 2,503, 2,504, 2,505, 2,512, 2,515, 2,803, 2,841, 2,854, 2,900, 2,972, 2,931, 2,949, 2,970, 3,011, 8,0124, 3,013, 3,058 Hevised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act.

CHICAGO, March 11 .- In lieu of the \$2,000 reward heretofore offered for the arrest and de-tention of William B. Tascott, Mrs. Henrietta

tention of William B. Tascott, Mrs. Henrietta Snell offers a larger reward for the capture of the supposed murderer of the late Amos J. Snell. The widow of the murdered man sends this letter to the Chleago Chief of Police:

"George W. Hubbard, Acting General Superminedest of Police."

The sum of \$10,000 reward will be paid by Henrietta Snell, widow of the late Amos J. Snell, for the arrest of and detention until identified by the authorities of the city of Chicago of one William B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of her husband. The above reward will hold good for sixty days from date.

"HENRIETTA SNELL."

LOUISVILLE, March 11 .- A woman, who gave no name, published in yesterday's Courier-Journal an offer of \$5,000 reward to a Catholic priest of Louisville, with whom a package was left in 1868 and whose name has been forgotten. She paid for six insertions and left the city last night. The address given was "E. L., Care Mercantile National Bank, New York city." All the priests here say they know nothing of such a package. ing of such a package.

A free lunch has been introduced recently at the Sunday night meetings of the Avenue A mission at 253 Avenue A. The hall where the mestings are held was formerly a saloon. The free lunch has proved very popular, but it has been noticed that many men who have par-taken of it have left the room before the begin-ning of the meetings.

No Trans-Pacific Cubic Just Yet. OTTAWA, Out., March 11 .- It has been settled that the Arctic steamer Alert will not make the intended survey over the proposed route of the trans-Pacific cable between British Colum-bia and Australia this year owing to the delay of the Australiasian Government in responding to the invitation.

TWO FAITH CURE CHURCHES.

ONLY HALF A MILE APART, BUT THEY ARE NOT RIVALS.

Stater Jackson Calls Mrs. Elsey Rich and Worldly-A fon of the Latter flags of Little Worldliness is a Good Thing. Through mud to their shoe tops a party of men and women went yesterday afterneon to a little wooden building, 95 Bergen avenue, Jer-sey City Heights. They were believers in faith

cure from the Mount Zion Sanctuary at Green-ville and the Church of the First Born in Jersey City. The little building is one that has been selected by Sister Annetta Jackson and Brother Hancock, the president of the only So-ciety of Faith Curists in the world, as a shrine in which they believe that in time to come many wonderful restorations to health will take place. The building is one of the oldest on the Heights. The wails of the whole building. front and rear and on both sides clear up to the calling, are almost covered with banners and strips of muslin bearing numerous passages of Scripture.
At 3 o'clock about 100 persons had gathered

in the room, and the meeting was opened by singing, after which Sister Jackson, who, with singing, after which sister sackson, wo, with her husband and Brother Hancock, cecupied seats behind the pulpit, explained the belief of the Society of Faith Curists, and read the pas-sages of Scripture on which that belief was founded. She then told of several marvellous cures that she had witnessed, and ended by

reciting her own case. She had been an invalid for twenty years, she said, and notwithstanding the skill of the best physicians that money could obtain, she continually grew worse, and finally was told that she could live only a short time. That was seven years ago, and she had been a professing Christian at that time for twelve years.

"I was sitting in my room, utterly hopeless and helpless, one day," she said, "when something prompted me to pick up my Bible and read, and I did it, and there I read the passage that I repeated a few moments ago. The Lord is mightly to save and for cure. It all and He was almost instantly healed of all my infirmities. I came to learney City seven years ago to establish a church. I was told in a vision where to come. I was poof it years ago to establish a church. I was told in a vision where to come. I was poor in pocket but rich in faith, and I went directly to the house that had been pointed out to me in my vision, and from the very first I was successful.

The meeting was here turned into a testimony meeting, and a woman told how she had been a Catholic, she said, and then she made an attack on that denomination. She concluded by saying that Sister Jackson had given her sanctification from the top hair on he head been a Catholic, she said, and then she made an attack on that denomination. She concluded by saying that Sister Jackson had given her sanctification from the top hair on the head been and the common of heart disease by faith, A gray-whitskered man said he was paralyzed for a number of years. He sent for Sister Jackson, and she called on him and told him to get up from the bed on which he was compelled to lie, and walk. He didn't have faith enough to do it at once, but later he got faith and walked out of his house a well man. A young man restified that he had been cured of a shman of seventien wears' standing, and seven members of his family, all females, told how they had been cured of the same headed of inflammation of the stormer, and the congregation of the Else

against the Elsays. On the contrary, our hearts are full of love for them."

If Mrs. Elsay had worldliness in her heart, how was it that she was cured of her diseases? asked the reporter.

"She was wholly sanetified," responded Mrs. Jackson, "but after she was cured she allowed herself to fall back into her old ways."

What is there particularly wrong about dressing in good clothing?" asked the reporter of Mr. Hancock, as he gianced at the handsome dressing gown and gold watch that gentleman wore.

dressing in good clothing " asked the reporter of Mr. Hancock, as he glanced at the handsome dressing gown and gold watch that gentleman wore.

"They are an adornment to the body, and the human form was not made to be adorned." was the reply.

Mr. Hancock explained that a picture on the wail of a room was an attraction that would lead one to think of something else than God. Mr. Hancock said that when the Elsey Church was completed he and Mrs. Jackson were sent for by Mr. Elsey, and were told that they gould have the use of it as long as they wished. They requested the deeds or a lease of the property, and Mrs. Elsey refused to give them either.

"What if I don't like your preaching?" she said. "If you have the deeds and the keys of the church I have nothing to protect myself with."

"You see, under the circumstances." said Mr. Hancock, "we could not accept the church, and we said so. Mr. Elsey was willing to give us the deeds, but Mrs. Elsey would not sign them, so we had to ist it go. You see, if we had accepted the use of the church we would be in the power of a rich and worldly woman. I tell you that wealthy people are the curse of the Church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church today, and there is not a single pure church to the face of this earth. I would rather preach God in His fulness to twelve people thas beald and that the reason she had not built an entirely new church instead of renting an old one was that in her vision in which she was also informed that the reason she had not built an entirely new church instead of renting an old one was that in her vision in which she was also informed that the reason she had not built an entirely new church instead of renting an old one was tha

among the 144,000 who would have seats on the throne.

Mrs. Elsey could not be seen in regard to the story of the alleged trouble between the churches, but Augustus Elsey, who was miraculously cured of drunkenness by Binter Jackson, and that the story was true.

Other members of the Elsey Church were rather warm in their denunciation of the Ronnt Zion people, and expressed themselves as very glad that the church remained in Mr. Elsey's hands. Both churches will be open every night, and services will be held on Tuesday and Thursday atternoons of every week.

Among the recent cures alleged to have been made is that of a Mrs. Bush, who was troubled with a too abundant supply of flesh. Else prayed that she might be relieved, and it is alleged that at the end of one week she weighed forty-four pounds less.

Cigarmakers Will Ask for as Advance. Bernard Davis of the Cigarmakers' International Union said yesterday that on April 1 the union will ask for an advance of 10 per cent. In all the eigar factories in which the men are then on strike or are now on strike.

ASK FOR THE

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. FOR SALE OF THE